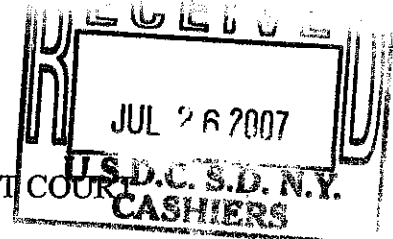


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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN RE: FOSAMAX PRODUCTS LIABILITY
LITIGATION

MDL No. 1:06-md-1789- JFK

CHARLES TUCKER, individually, and
MARY TUCKER, spouse

Case No. _____

Plaintiffs,

CIVIL COMPLAINT

v.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

MERCK & CO., INC. (hereinafter "Merck"), a
New Jersey Corporation

Defendant.

CHARLES TUCKER, individually, and his wife, MARY TUCKER, Plaintiffs,
by and through their undersigned counsel, sue Defendant Merck & Co., Inc. and allege as
follows:

I. PARTIES

1. Plaintiffs are residents of the State of Oregon, and Defendant, Merck, is
incorporated and has its primary place of business in the State of New Jersey.

2. Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, was born December 8, 1922, and is a resident of

1 Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon. (Unless otherwise specified herein, the term "Plaintiff"
2 as used in the singular refers to Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER.) After taking FOSAMAX for an
3 extended period of time, Plaintiff was diagnosed with serious and permanent injuries.
4

5 3. Defendant, Merck, is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the
6 State of New Jersey, with its principal place of business in New Jersey. The Defendant's
7 principal office is located at One Merck Drive, Whitehouse Station, New Jersey.

8 4. Defendant, Merck, was at all relevant times authorized to conduct business in the
9 State of Oregon.

10 5. Defendant has regularly transacted business in the State of Oregon and continues
11 to do so.

12 6. At all relevant times, Defendant, Merck, through its agents, servants, employees,
13 and apparent agents, was the designer, manufacturer, marketer, distributor, and seller of
14 FOSAMAX, a bisphosphonate drug used primarily to mitigate or reverse the effects of
15 osteoporosis, osteopenia, and Paget's Disease.
16

17 7. Defendant, Merck, either directly or through its agents, apparent agents, servants,
18 or employees, at all relevant times, sold and distributed FOSAMAX in the State of Oregon.
19

20 8. Defendant encouraged the use of this drug in improper customers, misrepresented
21 the safety and effectiveness of this drug, and concealed or understated its dangerous side effects
22 in Oregon. The Defendant aggressively marketed this drug directly to the consuming public
23 through the use of various marketing mediums including, but not limited to, print and television
24 advertisements in Oregon.

25 9. Based on information and belief, Sales Representatives called physicians on
26 numerous occasions at which times they presented fraudulent information regarding the safety
27 and efficacy of FOSAMAX and its harmful side effects, and/or fraudulently suppressed material
28

1 information regarding the safety and efficacy of FOSAMAX and its harmful side effects, and/or
2 placed FOSAMAX in the stream of commerce by providing Plaintiff's physician(s) samples of
3 the drug FOSAMAX.

4
5 10. At all times material hereto, Merck advertised, marketed, and/or produced
6 FOSAMAX to Plaintiff utilizing information known to fraudulently represent the safety and
7 efficacy of FOSAMAX, and said Defendant failed to warn of the known dangers and adverse
8 events associated with the use of the drug FOSAMAX.

9
10 11. At all times relevant hereto, the Defendant actually knew of the defective nature of
11 its product as herein set forth yet continued to design, manufacture, market, distribute, and sell the
12 product in Tillamook County, Oregon.

13
14 12. Defendant derives substantial revenue from pharmaceutical products used or
15 consumed in the State of Oregon.

16
17 13. Defendant expected, or should have expected, that its business activities could or
18 would have consequences within the State of Oregon.

19
20 14. Defendant placed FOSAMAX into the stream of worldwide commerce and
21 interstate commerce in the United States. They did so without adequate testing and with no
22 warning that the drug carried with it a risk of causing osteonecrosis or osteomyelitis of the jaw.

23
24 15. Plaintiff needs continued medical monitoring to treat serious and permanent
25 injuries which have already manifested.

26 27 II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

28
29 16. This court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1332, as complete diversity
30 exists between Plaintiff and Defendant.

31
32 17. Plaintiff is a resident of the state of Oregon.

1 18. Defendant, Merck & Co., Inc., is incorporated and has its primary place of
2 business in the State of New Jersey. The amount in controversy, exclusive of interests and costs,
3 exceeds \$75,000.00.
4

5 19. Venue is proper within this district and division pursuant to agreement of the
6 parties.
7

8 **III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

9 20. Merck, either directly or through its agents, apparent agents, servants, or
10 employees, designed, manufactured, marketed, advertised, distributed, and sold FOSAMAX for
11 the treatment of osteoporosis, Paget's Disease, and other uses.
12

13 21. As a result of the defective nature of FOSAMAX, persons who were prescribed
14 and ingested FOSAMAX, including Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, have suffered and may
15 continue to suffer severe and permanent personal injuries, including osteonecrosis and
16 osteomyelitis.
17

18 22. Merck concealed and continues to conceal its knowledge of FOSAMAX's
19 unreasonably dangerous risks from Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, other consumers, and the
20 medical community.
21

22 23. Merck failed to conduct adequate and sufficient post-marketing surveillance of
23 FOSAMAX after it began marketing, advertising, distributing, and selling the drug.
24

25 24. As a result of Defendant's actions and inaction, Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER,
26 was injured due to her ingestion of FOSAMAX, which has caused and will continue to cause
27 Plaintiff various injuries and damages. Plaintiff accordingly seeks compensatory damages, as
28 well as other damages.

 25. At all relevant times, Merck was responsible for, or involved in, designing,

1 manufacturing, marketing, advertising, distributing, and selling FOSAMAX.

2 26. In September 1995, the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA")
3 approved Merck's compound alendronate for various uses including the treatment of osteoporosis
4 and Paget's disease. Defendant, Merck, markets alendronate under the name FOSAMAX.

5 27. FOSAMAX falls within a class of drugs known as bisphosphonates.
6 Bisphosphonates are used for treating bone conditions such as osteoporosis and Paget's disease.
7 Other drugs within this class, such as Aredia and Zometa, are used as chemotherapy and as
8 adjunct chemotherapy but are not indicated for use in non-cancerous conditions such as
9 osteoporosis.
10

11 28. There are two classes of bisphosphonates: the N-containing (nitrogenous) and
12 nonN-containing (non-nitrogenous) bisphosphonates. The nitrogenous bisphosphonates include
13 the following: pamidronate (Aredia), ibandronate (Bondronat), and alendronate (FOSAMAX).
14 The non-nitrogenous bisphosphonates include the following: etridonate (Didronel), clodronate
15 (Bonefos and Loron), and tiludronate (Skelid). Alendronate contains a nitrogen atom. The
16 Physicians Desk Reference ("PDR") for FOSAMAX confirms that the molecule contains a
17 nitrogen atom.
18

19 29. Throughout the 1990s and 2000s, medical articles and studies appeared reporting
20 the frequent and common occurrence of osteonecrosis of the jaw within the nitrogenous
21 bisphosphonates used for chemotherapy. As with its reported and acknowledged side effects
22 concerning irritation, erosion, and inflammation of the upper gastrointestinal tract, Merck knew or
23 should have known that FOSAMAX, as a nitrogenous bisphosphonate, shared a similar adverse
24 event profile to the other drugs within this specific subclass of bisphosphonates (i.e., those
25 containing nitrogen).
26

27 30. Merck knew, and or should have known, that bisphosphonates, including
28

1 FOSAMAX, inhibit endothelial cell function. Similarly, Merck knew, or should have known,
2 that bisphosphonates also inhibit vascularization of the affected area and induce ischemic changes
3 specific to patients' mandibles (lower jaws) and maxillae (upper jaws) and that these ischemic
4 changes appear to be cumulative in nature.

5
6 31. Merck also knew, or should have known, that these factors combine to create a
7 compromised vascular supply in the affected area. As a result, a minor injury or disease can turn
8 into a non-healing wound. That, in turn, can progress to widespread necrosis (bone death) and
9 osteomyelitis (infection of the bone).

10 32. Dentists are now being advised by dental associations to refrain from using any
11 invasive procedure (such as drilling a cavity) for any patient on FOSAMAX.

12 33. Once the osteonecrosis begins and becomes symptomatic, it is very difficult to
13 treat and typically is not reversible.

14 34. Shortly after Merck began selling FOSAMAX, reports of osteonecrosis of the jaw
15 and other dental complications among users began surfacing, indicating that FOSAMAX shared
16 the class effects of the other nitrogenous bisphosphonates. Despite this knowledge, Merck failed
17 to implement further study regarding the risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw relative to FOSAMAX.
18 Rather than evaluating and verifying the safety of FOSAMAX with respect to osteonecrosis of
19 the jaw, Defendant proposed further uses of FOSAMAX, such as FOSAMAX-D, and sought to
20 extend the exclusivity period of FOSAMAX through 2018.

21 35. Osteonecrosis of the jaw is a serious medical event and can result in severe
22 disability and death.

23 36. Since FOSAMAX was released, the FDA has received a significant number of
24 reports of osteonecrosis of the jaw among users of FOSAMAX.

25 37. On August 25, 2004, the United States Food & Drug Administration ("FDA")
26
27
28

1 posted its ODS Postmarketing Safety Review on bisphosphonates - - specifically, pamidronate
2 (Aredia), zoledronic acid (Zometa), risedronate (Actonel), and alendronate (FOSAMAX).

3 38. As a result of the FDA Review, the FDA observed that the risk of osteonecrosis of
4 the jaw was not confined to bisphosphonates used for chemotherapy. The FDA's review
5 indicated that the osteonecrosis of the jaw was a class effect which specifically extended to the
6 oral bisphosphonate, FOSAMAX.

7
8 39. As a result, the FDA recommended and stated that the labeling for FOSAMAX
9 should be amended by Defendant, Merck, to specifically warn about the risk of osteonecrosis of
10 the jaw. Defendant, Merck, has refused to accede to the FDA's request and to this day still does
11 not warn of the risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw in its FOSAMAX labeling.

12
13 40. Rather than warn patients, and despite knowledge known by Defendant about
14 increased risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw in patients using FOSAMAX, Defendant continues to
15 defend FOSAMAX, mislead physicians and the public, and minimize unfavorable findings.

16 41. FOSAMAX is one of Merck's top selling drugs, averaging more than \$3 billion a
17 year in sales.

18 42. Consumers, including Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, who has used FOSAMAX
19 for the treatment of osteoporosis, have several alternative, safer products available to treat the
20 conditions.

21
22 43. Defendant knew of the significant risk of dental and oral complications caused by
23 ingestion of FOSAMAX, but Defendant did not adequately and sufficiently warn consumers,
24 including Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, or the medical community of such risks.

25 44. In an elaborate and sophisticated manner, Defendant aggressively marketed
26 FOSAMAX directly to consumers and medical professionals (including physicians and leading
27 medical scholars) in order to leverage pressure on third party payers, medical care organizations,
28

1 and large institutional buyers (e.g., hospitals) to include FOSAMAX on their formularies. Faced
2 with the increased demand for the drug by consumers and health care professionals that resulted
3 from Defendant's successful advertising and marketing blitz, third party payers were compelled
4 to add FOSAMAX to their formularies. Defendant's marketing campaign specifically targeted
5 third party payers, physicians, and consumers and was designed to convince them of both the
6 therapeutic and economic value of FOSAMAX.
7

8 45. As a direct result, Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, was prescribed FOSAMAX and
9 has been permanently and severely injured, having suffered serious consequences from the
10 ingestion of FOSAMAX. Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, requires and will in the future require
11 ongoing medical care and treatment.
12

13 46. Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, has suffered from mental anguish from the
14 knowledge that Plaintiff will have life-long complications as a result of the injuries Plaintiff
15 sustained from the Plaintiff's use of FOSAMAX.

16 47. Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, was prescribed and began taking FOSAMAX
17 January 15, 2002.

18 48. Plaintiff used FOSAMAX as prescribed and in a foreseeable manner.

19 49. As a direct and proximate result of using FOSAMAX, Plaintiff suffered
20 development of serious and permanent injuries..
21

22 50. Plaintiff, as a direct and proximate result of using FOSAMAX, suffered severe
23 mental and physical pain and suffering and has sustained permanent injuries and emotional
24 distress.

25 51. Plaintiff used FOSAMAX which had been provided to her in a condition that was
26 substantially the same as the condition in which it was manufactured and sold.
27

28 52. Plaintiff would not have used FOSAMAX had Defendant properly disclosed the

1 risks associated with the drug.

2 53. Merck, through its affirmative misrepresentations and omissions, actively
3 concealed from Plaintiff and his physicians the true and significant risks associated with taking
4 FOSAMAX. The running of any applicable statute of limitations has been tolled by reason of
5 Merck's fraudulent concealment.
6

7 54. As a result of Defendant's actions, Plaintiff and his prescribing physicians were
8 unaware and could not have reasonably known or have learned through reasonable diligence that
9 Plaintiff had been exposed to the risks identified in this complaint and that those risks were the
10 direct and proximate result of Defendant's acts, omissions, and misrepresentations.
11

12 **IV. EQUITABLE TOLLING OF APPLICABLE STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS**

13 55. The running of any statute of limitations has been tolled by reason of Defendant's
14 fraudulent concealment. Defendant, through its affirmative misrepresentation and omissions,
15 actively concealed from Plaintiff and his prescribing physician the true risks associated with
16 taking FOSAMAX.

17 56. As a result of Defendant's actions, Plaintiff and, upon information and belief, his
18 prescribing physician were unaware, and could not reasonably know or have learned through
19 reasonable diligence, that he had been exposed to the risks alleged herein and that those risks
20 were the direct and proximate result of Defendant's acts and omissions.
21

22 57. Furthermore, Defendant is estopped from relying on any statute of limitations
23 because of their fraudulent concealment of the true character, quality, and nature of FOSAMAX.
24 Defendant was under a duty to disclose the true character, quality, and nature of FOSAMAX
25 because this was non-public information over which the Defendant had and continues to have
26 exclusive control and because the Defendant knew that this information was not available to the
27 plaintiffs, medical providers, and/or to their facilities. In addition, the Defendant is estopped
28

1 from relying on any statute of limitations because of their international concealment of these
2 facts.

3 58. The Plaintiff had no knowledge that the Defendant was engaged in the wrongdoing
4 alleged herein. Because of the fraudulent acts of concealment of wrongdoing by the Defendant,
5 the Plaintiff could not have reasonably discovered the wrongdoing at any time prior. Also, the
6 economics of this fraud should be considered. The Defendant had the ability to and did spend
7 enormous amounts of money in furtherance of their purpose of marketing and promoting a
8 profitable drug, notwithstanding the known or reasonably known risks. Plaintiff and medical
9 professionals could not have afforded and could not have possibly conducted studies to determine
10 the nature, extent, and identity of related health risks and were forced to rely on only the
11 Defendant's representations.
12
13

14 COUNTS

15 COUNT I: NEGLIGENCE

16 59 Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

17 60. The Defendant owed Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, and other consumers a duty
18 to exercise reasonable care when designing, manufacturing, marketing, advertising, distributing,
19 and selling FOSAMAX.
20

21 61. The Defendant failed to exercise due care under the circumstances and therefore
22 breached this duty by:

- 23 a. Failing to properly and thoroughly test FOSAMAX before releasing the drug
24 to market;
- 25 b. Failing to properly and thoroughly analyze the data resulting from the pre-
26 marketing tests of FOSAMAX.
- 27 c. Failing to conduct sufficient post-market testing and surveillance of
28

1 FOSAMAX;

- 2 d. Designing, manufacturing, marketing, advertising, distributing, and selling
3 FOSAMAX to consumers, including Plaintiff, without an adequate warning of
4 the significant and dangerous risks of FOSAMAX and without proper
5 instructions to avoid the harm which could foreseeably occur as a result of
6 using the drug;
7
8 e. Failing to exercise due care when advertising and promoting FOSAMAX; and
9
10 f. Negligently continuing to manufacture, market, advertise, and distribute
11 FOSAMAX after Defendant knew or should have known of its adverse effects.
12
13 g. Defendant know, or should have known, that consumers, including Plaintiff,
14 would suffer injuries as a result of Defendant's failure to exercise ordinary
15 care.

16 62. As a direct and proximate consequence of Defendant's actions, negligence,
17 omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, has sustained serious and
18 permanent injuries and will continue to suffer injury, harm, and economic loss.

19 63. Plaintiff's spouse, MARY TUCKER, sustained a loss of consortium as a result of
20 the injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff's incident because of the use of FOSAMAX.
21 Plaintiff's spouse's damages include, but are not limited to, a loss of society, companionship,
22 services, support, and care. All such losses are permanent and continuing in nature.

23 64. Defendant's conduct as described above was committed with knowing, conscious,
24 wanton, willful, and deliberate disregard for the value of human life and the rights and safety of
25 consumers such as Plaintiff, thereby entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages so as to punish
26 Defendant and deter Defendant from similar conduct in the future.

27
28 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant for compensatory and

1 punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as
2 the Court deems proper.

3
4 **COUNT II: STRICT LIABILITY**

5 65. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

6 66. Merck manufactured, sold, distributed, marketed, and/or supplied FOSAMAX in a
7 defective and unreasonably dangerous condition to consumers, including Plaintiff, CHARLES
8 TUCKER. As such, Defendant had a duty to warn the using public, including Plaintiff, of the
9 health risks associated with using the product.

10 67. Merck designed, manufactured, sold, distributed, supplied, marketed, and/or
11 promoted FOSAMAX, which was expected to reach and did in fact reach consumers, including
12 Plaintiff, without substantial change in the condition in which it was manufactured and sold by
13 the Defendant.
14

15 68. Plaintiff used FOSAMAX as prescribed and in a manner normally intended,
16 recommended, promoted, and marketed by Defendant.

17 69. FOSAMAX failed to perform safely when used by ordinary consumers, including
18 Plaintiff, including when it was used as intended and in a reasonably foreseeable manner.
19

20 70. FOSAMAX was defective in its design and was unreasonably dangerous in that its
21 unforeseeable risks exceeded the benefits associated with its design or formulation.

22 71. FOSAMAX was defective in design or formation in that it posed a greater
23 likelihood of injury than other similar medications and was more dangerous than an ordinary
24 consumer could reasonably foresee or anticipate.

25 72. FOSAMAX was defective in its design and was unreasonably dangerous in that it
26 neither bore nor was packaged with nor accompanied by warning adequate to alert consumers,
27 including Plaintiff, of the risks described herein, including, but not limited to, the risk of
28

1 osteonecrosis of the jaw.

2 73. Although Defendant knew, or should have known, of the defective nature of
3 FOSAMAX, Merck continued to design, manufacture, market, and sell FOSAMAX so as to
4 maximize sales and profits at the expense of the public health and safety. By so acting, Merck
5 acted with conscious and deliberate disregard of the foreseeable harm caused by FOSAMAX.
6

7 74. Plaintiff could not, through the exercise of reasonable care, have discovered
8 FOSAMAX's defects or perceived the dangers posed by the drug. Plaintiff would not have used
9 FOSAMAX had the Defendant properly disclosed the risk associated with the drug.

10 75. As a direct and proximate consequence of Defendant's actions, negligence,
11 omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, has sustained serious and
12 permanent injuries and will continue to suffer injury, harm, and economic loss.
13

14 76. Plaintiff's spouse, MARY TUCKER, sustained a loss of consortium as a result of
15 the injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff's incident because of the use of FOSAMAX.
16 Plaintiff's spouse's damages include, but are not limited to, a loss of society, companionship,
17 services, support, and care. All such losses are permanent and continuing in nature.

18 77. Defendant's conduct as described above was committed with knowing, conscious,
19 wanton, willful, and deliberate disregard for the value of human life and the rights and safety of
20 consumers such as Plaintiff, thereby entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages so as to punish
21 Defendant and deter Defendant from similar conduct in the future.
22

23 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant for compensatory and
24 punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as
25 the Court deems proper.

26 **COUNT III: BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**

27 78. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.
28

1 79. Defendant expressly represented to Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, and other
2 consumers and the medical community that FOSAMAX was safe and fit for its intended
3 purposes- that it was of merchantable quality, that it did not produce any dangerous side effects,
4 and that it was adequately tested.

5 80. FOSAMAX does not conform to Defendant's express representations because it is
6 not safe, has numerous side effects, and causes severe and permanent injuries.
7

8 81. At all relevant times, FOSAMAX did not perform as safely as an ordinary
9 consumer would expect when used as intended or in a reasonably foreseeable manner.

10 82. Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, other consumers, and the medical community
11 relied upon Defendant's express warranties.

12 83. As a direct and proximate consequence of Defendant's actions, negligence,
13 omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, has sustained serious and
14 permanent injuries and will continue to suffer injury, harm, and economic loss.
15

16 84. Plaintiff's spouse, MARY TUCKER, sustained a loss of consortium as a result of
17 the injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff's incident because of the use of FOSAMAX.
18 Plaintiff's spouse's damages include, but are not limited to, a loss of society, companionship,
19 services, support, and care. All such losses are permanent and continuing in nature.
20

21 85. Defendant's conduct as described above was committed with knowing, conscious,
22 wanton, willful, and deliberate disregard for the value of human life and the rights and safety of
23 consumers such as Plaintiff, thereby entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages so as to punish
24 Defendant and deter Defendant from similar conduct in the future.

25 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant for compensatory and
26 punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as
27 the Court deems proper.
28

COUNT IV: BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY

86. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

87. Defendant manufactured, distributed, advertised, promoted, and sold FOSAMAX.

88. At all relevant times, Defendant knew of the use for which FOSAMAX was intended and impliedly warranted the product to be of merchantable quality and safe and fit for such use.

89. Merck was aware that consumers, including Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, would use FOSAMAX for treatment of osteoporosis and for other purposes.

90. Plaintiff and the medical community reasonably relied upon the judgment and sensibility of Merck to sell FOSAMAX only if it was indeed of merchantable quality and safe and fit for its intended use.

91. Defendant breached its implied warranty to consumers, including Plaintiff; FOSAMAX was not of merchantable quality or safe and fit for its intended use.

92. Consumers, including Plaintiff, and the medical community reasonably relied upon Defendant's implied warranty of FOSAMAX.

93. FOSAMAX reached consumers without substantial change in the condition in which it was manufactured and sold by Defendant.

94. As a direct and proximate consequence of Defendant's actions, negligence, omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, has sustained serious and permanent injuries and will continue to suffer injury, harm, and economic loss.

95. Plaintiff's spouse, MARY TUCKER, sustained a loss of consortium as a result of the injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff's incident because of the use of FOSAMAX. Plaintiff's spouse's damages include, but are not limited to, a loss of society, companionship, services, support, and care. All such losses are permanent and continuing in nature.

1 96. Defendant's conduct as described above was committed with knowing, conscious,
2 wanton, willful, and deliberate disregard for the value of human life and the rights and safety of
3 consumers such as Plaintiff, thereby entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages so as to punish
4 Defendant and deter it from similar conduct in the future.

5
6 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant for compensatory and
7 punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as
8 the Court deems proper.

9 **COUNT V: FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATIONS**

10 97. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

11 98. Merck made fraudulent misrepresentations with respect to FOSAMAX in the
12 following particulars:

13 a. Defendant represented through its labeling, advertising, marketing, materials,
14 detail persons, seminar presentations, publications, notice letters, and
15 regulatory submissions that FOSAMAX had been tested and found to be safe
16 and effective for the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis; and

17 b. Defendant represented that FOSAMAX was safer than other alternative
18 medications.

19 99. Defendant knew that their representations were false, yet they willfully, wantonly,
20 and recklessly disregarded their obligation to provide truthful representations regarding the safety
21 and risk of FOSAMAX to consumers, including Plaintiff, and the medical community.

22 100. The representations were made by Defendant with the intent that doctors and
23 patients, including Plaintiff, rely upon them.

24 101. Defendant's representations were made with the intent of defrauding and
25 deceiving Plaintiff, other consumers, and the medical community to induce and encourage the
26
27
28

1 sale of FOSAMAX.

2 102. Plaintiff's doctors and others relied upon the representations.

3 103. Defendant's fraudulent representations evinced its callous, reckless, willful, and
4 depraved indifference to the health, safety, and welfare of consumers, including Plaintiff.

5 104. As a direct and proximate consequence of Defendant's actions, negligence,
6 omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, has sustained serious and
7 permanent injuries and will continue to suffer injury, harm, and economic loss.

8 105. Plaintiff's spouse, MARY TUCKER, sustained a loss of consortium as a result of
9 the injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff's incident because of the use of FOSAMAX.
10 Plaintiff's spouse's damages include, but are not limited to, a loss of society, companionship,
11 services, support, and care. All such losses are permanent and continuing in nature.

12 106. Defendant's conduct as described above was committed with knowing, conscious,
13 wanton, willful, and deliberate disregard for the value of human life and the rights and safety of
14 consumers such as Plaintiff, thereby entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages so as to punish
15 Defendant and deter it from similar conduct in the future.

16 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant for compensatory and
17 punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as
18 the Court deems proper.

19
20
21
22 **COUNT VI: FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT**

23 107. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

24 108. Merck's fraudulently concealed information with respect to FOSAMAX in the
25 following particulars:

- 26 a. Merck represented through its labeling, advertising, marketing, materials, detail
27 persons, seminar presentations, publications, notice letters, and regulatory
28

1 submissions that FOSAMAX was safe and fraudulently withheld and concealed
2 information about the substantial risks of using FOSAMAX; and

3 b. Merck represented that FOSAMAX was safer than other alternative medications
4 and fraudulently concealed information which demonstrated that FOSAMAX was
5 not safer than alternatives available on the market.
6

7 109. Merck had sole access to material facts concerning the dangers and unreasonable
8 risks of FOSAMAX.

9 110. The concealment of information by Defendant about the risks of FOSAMAX was
10 intentional, and the representations made by Defendant were known by Defendant to be false.

11 111. The concealment of information and the misrepresentations about FOSAMAX
12 were made by Defendant with the intent that doctors and patients, including Plaintiff, rely upon
13 them.
14

15 112. Plaintiff's doctors and others relied upon the representations and were unaware of
16 the substantial dental and oral risks of FOSAMAX which Defendant concealed from Plaintiff's
17 doctors and Plaintiff.

18 113. As a direct and proximate consequence of Defendant's actions, negligence,
19 omissions, and misrepresentations, Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER, has sustained serious and
20 permanent injuries and will continue to suffer injury, harm, and economic loss.
21

22 114. Plaintiff's spouse, MARY TUCKER, sustained a loss of consortium as a result of
23 the injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff's incident because of the use of FOSAMAX.
24 Plaintiff's spouse's damages include, but are not limited to, a loss of society, companionship,
25 services, support, and care. All such losses are permanent and continuing in nature.

26 115. Defendant's conduct as described above was committed with knowing, conscious,
27 wanton, willful, and deliberate disregard for the value of human life and the rights and safety of
28

1 consumers such as Plaintiff, thereby entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages so as to punish
2 Defendant and deter it from similar conduct in the future.

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant for compensatory and punitive
4 damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court
5 deems proper.
6

7 **COUNT VII: PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

8 116. Plaintiff restates the allegations set forth above as if fully rewritten herein.

9 117. Merck has repeatedly engaged in a pattern of conduct of deliberately avoiding
10 FDA recommendations relating to public hazards about which the public should be warned.

11 118. For instance, in March 2000, Merck completed a study called VIGOR (VIOXX
12 Gastrointestinal Outcomes Research) relating to its prescription cox-2 inhibitor, VIOXX. The
13 VIGOR study showed that VIOXX patients had more than double the rate of serious
14 cardiovascular problems than those on Naproxen, an older non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug.
15 The study was published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.
16

17 119. In September 2001, the FDA warned Merck to stop misleading doctors about
18 VIOXX's effect on the cardiovascular system. Defendant, Merck, was admonished to stop
19 minimizing the risks of the drug in its marketing. Despite that, Defendant, Merck, refused to
20 adequately warn physicians and patients about the risk of heart attacks while taking VIOXX.
21

22 120. On August 25, 2004, a representative from the FDA presented results of a database
23 analysis of 1.4 million patients. The analysis demonstrated that VIOXX users were more likely to
24 suffer a heart attack or sudden cardiac death than those taking older non-steroidal drugs. The
25 FDA representatives concluded that VIOXX was linked to more than 27,000 heart attacks or
26 sudden cardiac deaths nationwide from the time it came on the market in 1999 through 2003.

27 121. On August 26, 2004, Merck released a press statement which refuted the FDA
28

1 analysis and restated Merck's support for the cardiovascular safety of VIOXX.

2 122. On September 30, 2004, Merck recalled VIOXX from the market after having to
3 halt the APPROVe study (Adenomatous Polyp Prevention on Vioxx). The study was underway
4 to evaluate the use of VIOXX for recurrent colon polyps. The researchers found an alarming
5 number of cardiovascular events among the drug users in the APPROVe study.
6

7 123. At the same time, Merck was aware that the FDA, as of August 24, 2004, was
8 advising Merck to warn about the risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw for its FOSAMAX patients.
9 Because Merck knew that its blockbuster drug VIOXX was about to be pulled from the market,
10 placing more importance on the \$3 billion annual sales of FOSAMAX, Merck deliberately chose
11 to not amend its packaging of FOSAMAX to include the risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw, fearing
12 that such a warning would result in reduced revenues for its second largest income producer,
13 FOSAMAX.
14

15 124. Merck's acts were willful and malicious in that Merck's conduct was carried on
16 with a conscious disregard for the safety and rights of Plaintiffs. Defendant's unconscionable
17 conduct thereby warrants an assessment of exemplary and punitive damages against Merck in an
18 amount appropriate to punish Merck and deter similar conduct in the future.
19

20 125. Although Defendant knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that the subject
21 product causes debilitating and potentially lethal side effects, Defendant continued to market the
22 subject product to consumers, including Plaintiff, without disclosing these side effects.

23 126. Defendant knew of the subject product's defective nature, as set forth herein, but
24 continued to design, manufacture, market, and sell it so as to maximize sales and profits at the
25 expense of the health and safety of the public, including Plaintiff, in conscious and/or negligent
26 disregard of the foreseeable harm caused by the subject product.

27 127. Defendant intentionally concealed or recklessly failed to disclose to the public,
28

1 including Plaintiff, the potentially life-threatening side effects of the subject product to ensure
2 their continued and increased sales. This intentional and/or reckless failure to disclose
3 information deprived Plaintiff of the information necessary for him to weigh the true risks of
4 using the subject product against the benefits.

5
6 128. Defendant's aforementioned conduct was committed with knowing, conscious,
7 and deliberate disregard for the rights and safety of consumers such as Plaintiff, thereby entitling
8 Plaintiff to punitive damages in an amount appropriate to punish Defendant and deter it from
9 similar conduct in the future.

10 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant for compensatory and
11 punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as
12 the Court deems proper.

13 **VIII. LOSS OF CONSORTIUM**

14
15 129. Plaintiff's spouse, MARY TUCKER, was at all times relevant herein the wife of,
16 and as such, lives and cohabits with Plaintiff, CHARLES TUCKER.

17 130. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff's spouse has necessarily paid and has become
18 liable to pay for medical aid, treatment, attendance, and for medications, and will necessarily
19 incur further expenses of a similar nature in the future.

20
21 131. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff's spouse has been caused, presently and in the
22 future, the loss of her husband's companionship, services, and society, and the ability of said
23 Plaintiff's spouse in said respects has been impaired and depreciated. As such, the Plaintiff's
24 spouse has been caused great mental anguish and suffering.

25 132. Plaintiffs demand judgment against each Defendant individually and/or jointly for
26 compensatory damages and punitive damages together with interests, costs of suit, and attorneys'
27 fees and such other relief as the Court deems proper.
28

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendant as follows:

1. General damages in an amount to be proven at the time of trial;
2. Special damages in an amount to be proven at the time of trial;
3. Exemplary and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at the time of trial and sufficient to punish Defendant or to deter Defendant and others from repeating the injurious conduct alleged herein;
4. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the above general and special damages;
5. For costs of this suit and attorney's fees;
6. All other relief to which Plaintiff may be entitled;
7. That the costs of this action be taxed to Defendant;
8. That Plaintiff be granted reasonable attorneys' fees and costs as provided by law; and
9. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

1 Dated: 7/24/2007

REICH & BINSTOCK, LLP

2
3 By: 

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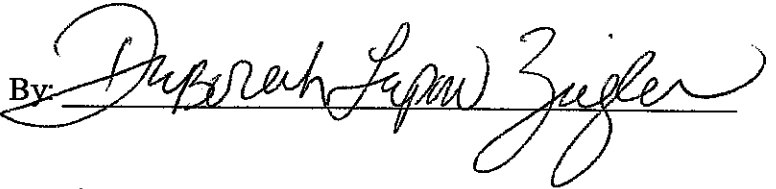
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28 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all claims so triable in this action.

Dated: 7/24/2007

REICH & BINSTOCK, LLP

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